



# JANESVILLE DAILY GAZETTE.

NUMBER 107.

VOLUME 5.

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, TUESDAY, JULY 16, 1861.

The Daily Gazette  
PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING EXCEPT SUNDAY,  
BY  
HOLT, BOWEN & WILCOX,  
IN LAPPIN'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

TERMS:  
SIX DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.  
CHARLES HOLT, HIRAX BOWEN, DANIEL WILCOX.

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Twelve lines close matter, or its equivalent in space,  
constitute a square.

1 Square a day, \$ 75  
do do 2 weeks, 1 00  
do do 4 weeks, 2 00  
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do do 22 weeks, 11 00  
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do do 90 weeks, 45 00  
do do 92 weeks, 46 00  
do do 94 weeks, 47 00  
do do 96 weeks, 48 00  
do do 98 weeks, 49 00  
do do 100 weeks, 50 00  
Cards in "Business Directory," \$1.50 per year, each  
extra \$0.10 per year for each additional line.  
Special Notices (leaded and kept inside, having pre-  
ference of ordinary advertisements), 50 per cent advance  
on ordinary rates.

No. 1000, 1000 per year for each additional line.

Advertisers not accompanied with directions will  
be made responsible for and charged for accordingly.

All Transient Advertisements must be paid for in ad-  
vance. This rate will not be varied from.

Advertising bills collectable quarterly.

Advertising bills collectable quarterly.

## BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

KNOWLTON & JACKSON,

Attorneys at Law, Hyatt House Block, Janesville, Wis.,  
J. R. KNOWLTON. A. J. JACKSON.

JOHN WINANS,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law, under Central  
Bank, Janesville, Wis.

NOAH NEWELL,

Wholesale and Retail Bookseller and Stationer, Lappin's  
block, east side of river, Janesville, Wis.

S. P. COLE, M. D.

Homeopathist and Surgeon, Office at Hotel's Hall Store.

Residence, five doors south of the Baptist Church.

J. W. D. PARKER,

Attorney at Law, Janesville, Wis., Office with Bates &  
Nichols, Main Street.

M. B. JOHNSON.

Dentist, Office over Messel & Bro's Bookstore, West  
Milwaukee street, Janesville, Wis.

WILLARD MERRILL,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Office Lappin's Block,  
Janesville, Wisconsin.

DR. B. F. PENDLETON.

Dentist, is prepared to operate in every branch of his  
profession. Room one door north of Mickey & Bro's,  
Main street, Janesville, Wis.

A. G. CHITTENDEN, M. D.

Homeopathist and Surgeon. Office and residence,  
Academy at, a few rods northwest Milwaukee freight  
depot.

DR. B. F. PENDLETON.

Dentist, is prepared to operate in every branch of his  
profession. Room one door north of Mickey & Bro's,  
Main street, Janesville, Wis.

SANFORD A. HUDSON,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Office in Empire  
Block, Janesville, Wisconsin.

H. A. PATTERSON.

Attorney at Law and Counsellor of the Peace, Janesville,  
Wis., Office in Main street, nearly opposite the Ameri-  
can Express Office.

L. D. DAY & CO.

Boot and Shoe Manufacturers, in William's block,  
West Milwaukee street, Janesville, Wis.

KNOWLTON & MARSH,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, Janesville, Wis.,  
J. H. KNOWLTON. THOS. H. MARSH.

DR. Z. POLSON,

Oculist, office at the New England House,  
Janesville, Wis.

I. O. O. F.

Wisconsin Lodge, No. 11, meets in Lappin's Block, on  
Wednesday evening of each week.

J. A. PECKHAM, N. G.

EDWARD RUGER,

City Engineer and County Surveyor, will attend to en-  
gineering, surveying, plating, drafting and map-  
ping. Office in County Building, with block of the  
Board.

NEW YORK CASH STORE.

M. C. SMITH, Wholesale and Retail dealer in Dry Goods,  
Groceries, Laces, Fabrics and Slides, Hats and  
Cap Bonnets, Ready-made Clothing and every kind of  
Merchandise at the very lowest cash prices.

W. ROBINSON.

Architect. Designs and plans for both public and private  
buildings, together with detailed drawings, specifications,  
builders' contracts, estimates, &c., furnished at short  
notice. Office in Lappin's block.

J. M. MAX.

Attorney and Counsellor at Law, who continues to  
serve clients from the United States government.

Special attention paid to rejected cases and exten-  
sive services also to patent litigation. Among the more  
valuable patents issued to him recently are those for  
the "Candy Machine," the "Candy Jar," the "Rock  
Drill," the "Portable Glass Mill," Gilmore & May's  
"Rock Drill," Stone Dressing Machine, "Gummer,"  
"Crusher," "Oven," "Oven," "Doughnut," "Biscuit  
Man's Automatic Attachment for Melodeon and  
Piano Fortes," Office in May's building, corner Main  
and Milwaukee street, Janesville, Wis.

SLOAT'S SEWING MACHINES,

Can be seen a few doors east of the Post Office, Mi-  
waukee street. These Machines have proved that  
superiority over these heretofore used in public  
sewing rooms. The object of the machine  
The complete adaptability to all thickness of fabric.  
They are the swiftest machines in use and least liable  
to stop. They are simple in construction and compact  
in their construction as not to require a practical hand  
to use them. They fit in and gather.

These machines will be kept in repair every day  
from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

F. R. H. HARRIS, Agent.

Horses to be Hitched.

An ORDINANCE to restrict the owners or drivers of  
horses attached to vehicles from leaving the same un-  
secured.

The Mayor and Common Council of the City of Janes-  
ville do ordain as follows:

Sec. 1. It shall not be lawful for any owner or driver  
of any vehicle, carriage, buggy, team, or other vehicle  
to leave his horse or team thereto, in any of the  
streets of this city, without first securing such horse or  
horses by means of a sufficient hulky, rope or chain, or  
with such other device as may be necessary to give  
guidance of them so as to prevent their running away.

Sec. 2. If any such person shall violate the provisions  
of the preceding section, he and his employer or em-  
ployer, jointly and severally, shall forfeit a sum not  
exceeding twenty dollars.

Sec. 3. It is hereby made the duty of each and every  
constable to see that the above ordinance is enforced.

Sec. 4. All horses found running at large may be  
taken by constable and held as contraband of war.

F. BARBER, Clerk.

J. B. DOVE, Mayor.

POWERS.

Ambrotype, Photograph

FINE ART GALLERY!

LAPPIN'S HALL, JANESVILLE, WIS.

ALL KINDS OF PRINTING  
NEARLY EXECUTED AT ONE PRICE.

## THE FARMERS' TESTIMONIAL AND THE PEOPLE'S CERTIFICATE.

We the undersigned citizens of Rock county, do  
certify that we have purchased Boots (of their  
own manufacture) from

Messrs. HEMMING & THOMAS

at various times, and have worn them constantly for the  
length of time hereinafter stated:

Name. Residence. Q'ty. Time Worn.

Henry Wright, Portor, 4 75 16 months.

Michael Webster, Fulton, 4 80 18 months.

John Lynch, Janesville, 5 00 20 "

Robt F. Copping, Janesville, 6 00 14 "

John Wilson, Janesville, 6 00 15 "

John Crighton, Center, 4 60 12 "

John Cushman, Janesville, 6 00 18 "

Bernard Little, Center, 4 60 14 "

John Tracy, Johnstown, 5 00 18 "

John Henry, Janesville, 6 00 18 "

David Griffith, Janesville, 6 00 18 "

John D. Clegg, Janesville, 6 00 18

# The Daily Gazette.

City of Janesville.

Tuesday Evening, July 16, 1861.

Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet!  
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?  
With freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

**THE DEFEAT OF THE REBELS.**—It was at Carrick's Fork where Gen. Garnett was defeated on the 15th, by Gen. McClellan, and not at St. George as at first reported. The rebels were completely routed. Four hundred loaded wagons and all their horses and camp equipage fell into our hands.

Garnett's remains will be embalmed and placed at the disposal of his friends.

Two of the Ohio 4th were killed and two wounded. No other loss on our side.

Our troops took more prisoners than they could take care of.

**BOUNTY LANDS FOR SOLDIERS.**—Holman, of Indiana, has introduced a bill in congress, providing for bounty lands for soldiers. It provides one hundred and sixty acres for three months volunteers, and three hundred and sixty for volunteers for the war.

We hope, instead of passing the bill, congress will pass an act donating the public lands in limited quantities to those who will settle on and improve them. This will do the soldiers just as much good, and every person else, infinitely more.

Land in these times, and we hope it may continue for all time, to those who will not cultivate it is a curse instead of a blessing, and the less the soldiers have of it the better.—

Make the lands free—so that those who would cultivate them can do so, and those who would speculate in them, cannot.

**THE SOLDIER'S FEELING IN BATTLE.**—A correspondent from our first regiment to the Kenosha Times, after describing the action at Falling Water, remarks: "The curiosity which I have always felt to understand the feelings of a soldier when first under fire, has at last been gratified. The first feeling is undeniably a natural shrinking from the bullets. But this soon wears away, and as the soldier becomes engaged in the battle, and is not hit, he feels a sense of personal security which cannot be accounted for in any reasonable manner. Although his comrades are falling around him, yet he feels a perfect confidence that he will not be hit, which is not dispelled till the wound is inflicted."

"**FIRST FAMILIES**" INSULTED.—A dispatch from Baltimore says there is a tremendous excitement in town about the arrest of Captain or Colonel Richard Thomas, the French lady who captured the steamer St. Nicholas. He is well known there and has many friends among the first families in the city. Not having even letters of marque from President Davis for his protection, he is regarded in no other light than as a pirate per se, and will be treated by Gen. Banks. Thomas declared on his arrival at Fort McHenry that he was a colonel, and expected to be treated as such by belligerents.

**WENT TO BED.**—The St. Louis Democrat says that A. C. Apple, the rabid secession editor of the Hannibal News, was arrested last Saturday, and taken by Major Hayes to camp. When found he was concealed between two beds. He begged to be released on taking the oath of allegiance, but Major Hayes preferred to feed him on pork and beans, and make him work awhile for Uncle Sam.

**NEW POSTAGE STAMPS.**—The postage stamps, preparing for the Government, are described as very pretty, and a decided improvement upon the old style. They are printed in two colors, and are easily distinguishable from those in former use at sight. They will be ready for distribution, as will also the similarly stamped envelope, early in August.

**PROPOSITION TO SURRENDER.**—Gen. McClellan's official account to Gen. Scott, from Beverly, 12th, says: "I have received propositions from Col. Pegram for the surrender of a remnant of his command, say 600 men. I shall have nearly a thousand prisoners to take care of when these come in."

**A CHANCE TO DO SOMETHING.**—A dispatch to the Post says that papers seized at Port Tobacco implants two or three prominent citizens of Washington. Also, that since the delivery of secession speeches in congress, traitors in Washington are growing bold, and treason is uttered in the streets openly.

**PERSONAL.**—Lieut. Gov. Noble is in Madison. He went there to discharge the duties of the executive during a brief absence of Gov. Randall from the state. We believe it is the intention of the governor to visit the different Wisconsin regiments now in service, during his absence.

A company in London called the Phenomenic Dispatch Company, are erecting a tunnel in that city thirty inches in diameter, through which they intend to send parcels by exhausting the air in front of the cylinder containing them. The line is first to be put in operation between the general post-office and Bloomsbury.

**THE TOTAL VALUATION** of real estate in Kenosha county, as determined by the Board of Supervisors, at its late session, is \$3,012,696.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.  
**Answer to a Correspondent who is Fearful on the Slavery Question.**

In reply to a correspondent from Napoleon, Indiana, we will say that as we admit liberally into our columns communications on both sides of public questions, if we are supposed to be indorsest at all, we must be supposed to indorse both sides. As we can hardly do that at one and the same time, it will be seen that we cannot be regarded as indorsing either, and that the sentiments of the Gazette will have to be looked for in its editorial columns. And we trust that they are so distinctly expressed that our correspondent will not be compelled to add an expression from a communication to another quite different in the editorials, to accumulate enough to make a case.

As our correspondent says, Slavery made the war, and, as we say, it must take the consequences; and it is not of the duty of the soldiers of the Government to return fugitive slaves to rebels in arms against the Government, nor to strengthen their deadly enemies by acting as a body guard to their slaves, nor to deprive themselves of any aid that can be derived from deserters and fugitives of the enemy.

The North has fulfilled its obligations to Slavery and owes it nothing. The suppression of the white insurrection is too serious a matter to our troops, to permit them to be weakened and diverted from their purpose to drive negroes into the ranks of the rebels, or to keep them there by fear of being driven back. It would be a beautiful exhibition, if after rebels have forfeited all rights to life and property, our soldiers were to be sent to make the protection of the property of the insurgents the first condition in carrying on the war, and to be shot down by the guerrilla warfare of the slaveholders while protecting their property.—War is serious business. Our soldiers are every day being shot down by assassins, and falling by the diseases of the camp, and thousands of them must be sacrificed in this war, which was made for nothing else than to set up Slavery as the supreme law of the land. Their lives are of as much consequence as the fears of tender politicians at home that somebody may be called abolitionists, a fearful word which makes many a good tall fellow turn pale, although it now means anybody that does not support the rebellion.

The aid furnished to the enemy by keeping the negroes in their ranks by our policy, to build their outrements and relieve the white men from the heavy labor of the service, and even to serve in the ranks as some of them, and some free negroes have been forced to, may easily make the difference as between a victory and a defeat.—

And when a thousand or two of our brave fellows are slaughtered, and our cause thrown backward, and the rebellion encouraged and strengthened by the aid we have given it by our policy toward their negroes, it will throw a responsibility on somebody else to be afraid by remaining in safety at home. Let those who wish to be shot from entrenchments throw up by negroes kept in service by their own slave-driving policy, or to be picked off by a guerrilla slaveholder while his negro holds his horse, go into Virginia and try it. Then they will have a better right to dictate a peace policy for our troops to follow in a deadly war.

We don't know what one subscriber means by the term abolitionist; but we suppose terms are to be taken according to their general use; and as slaveholders and their allies are those whose interests are involved in abolition, they have the right to define abolitionism. According to their interpretation, if our correspondent does not believe that negro slavery is ordained of God, if he does not believe it a divine and moral right, or if he is opposed to the African slave trade, however much political sanctity he may be willing to give to Slavery in the States where it exists, or where it does not exist, he is an abolitionist. The indiscriminate use of the term, which in the Slave States is now applied to all supporters of the Union, has deprived it of any meaning, and robbed it of its terrors, except to professional politicians and a few whose mind is subject to the Southern trade; and that class has pretty much disappeared now.

If the subscriber believes that it would have been better for all parties concerned, that the slaveholders should have been content with the rights which they enjoyed under the Government, and to let Slavery take its natural course with all other human progress, he may consider himself as coinciding with the Gazette. But war must be governed by the rules of war. The duty of our soldiers is first to crush the rebellion by every means in their power; not to aid the enemy, but to cripple him by detaching from him every man whose loss will weaken him or strengthen us. The insurgents have fortified all constitutional rights. It is not the duty of our soldiers to set up the local privileges of the enemy as the first object to be protected and secured, and to make the war against the rebels subject to their privileges.

Furthermore, Slavery has challenged this war on the terms that it shall control this Government or destroy it. The war may be terminated by the early submission of the rebels without being carried to a finality on these terms; but if it shall come to that, if Slavery or this Government must be destroyed, or if Slavery shall bring in foreign powers to crush this Government to its demands, then still we should say that Slavery made its own terms and must take the consequences; and if this nation has to begin anew the struggle for its independence, it should appeal again to the inalienable rights of man, and call every man to liberty who would fight for it.

As to "subjurgating the South," which our correspondent talks of as a fearful thing, if he means a point of compass, or certain States, we cannot see how it can be done, but if he means subjurgating the rebels, we should like to know what else the war is for. We have got to subjurgate them or they will us. We prefer to have our troops do the subjurgating; and, as we understand the object of the war, it is not only to subjurgate the rebels, but to subjurgate their ringleaders.

**ANIMAL FOOD VS. VEGETABLE DIET.**—The vegetarian theory is already pretty well knocked in the head.—Horace Greeley, the last of its prominent disciples, having long ago given it up in despair, but not before it had covered him with boils and other irritations of the skin and tissues. Never was there a greater humbug than the vegetarian. So far from flesh having an injurious effect, it has the most beneficial influence upon the human system. Among those who have not the means of taking a proper quantity of animal food, a variety of diseases occur from under-nutrition. The flesh of animals is more readily digested and more speedily appropriated than the flesh-forming principles of plants; hence it is a necessity for those races of men who are strong in muscle and active of thought. We warn the public never again to listen to the blandishments of stewed carrots and parsnips fried cauliflower and apple possets. These things may please the palate, they may fill the stomach, but they cannot supply the material of muscle and brain to the men who have to do the work of America in this railroad country.

Louisville, July 15. The Hopkinsville, (Ky.) Mercury reports that quartermaster Allenworth, of the Tennessee troops, stated there Thursday, that 5000 of the Kentucky State Guard were mustered into the Tennessee service a few days ago. The same paper learns that 500 more have encamped near Grayville, close to the state line.

An old maid who has her eye a little sideways on matrimony, says "the curse of this war is that it will make so many widows, who will be fierce to get married, and know how to do it; that modest old maids will stand no chance at all."

A company in London called the Phenomenic Dispatch Company, are erecting a tunnel in that city thirty inches in diameter, through which they intend to send parcels by exhausting the air in front of the cylinder containing them. The line is first to be put in operation between the general post-office and Bloomsbury.

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## BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,

Once in Union Passenger Depot.

### Last Night's Report.

Louisville, July 15.

Joseph Holt addressed an enormous union meeting in this city.

The Charleston Courier suggests that rice and other products be subscribed for the southern cause. Further persistency by the confederate states in endeavoring to obtain recognition of nationality is useless. It says the British ministry has not the courage nor the inclination to apply to the confederate states the rules which she has uniformly applied to other nations.

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The Memphis papers have news received at Little Rock yesterday, via Pocahontas, that McCulloch with 12,000 men had attacked 14,000 Federalists at Springfield, Mo., killing 900, when the Federal troops surrendered unconditionally. 200 Southerners were killed.

Gen. Nathan Appleton, the well known known prince of Boston, and a former member of Congress, died on Sunday. [Mr. Appleton was the father of Mrs. Professor Longfellow, whose melancholy death took place on the 10th inst.]

Milwaukee, July 15.

An official dispatch had been received at headquarters from Gen. McClellan from Huntington, Va., of the 15th, giving an account of the routing of the forces and death of General Garnett, and confirms previous accounts. He says they have completely annihilated the enemy in Western Virginia.

Our loss is but 30 killed, and about 40 wounded. Enemy's loss 200 killed and 1,000 taken prisoners, and we also capture 7 guns. A portion of Gen. Garnett's forces retreated, but I look for their capture by Gen. Hill, who is in hot pursuit. It is said Garnett's troops are the crack regiments of Eastern Virginia, aided by Georgians, Tennesseans and Carolinians. Our success is complete. I firmly believe that secession is killed in this section of the country.

New York, July 15.

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Boston, July 15.

According to the Richmond Whig, the Gen. Garnett that was killed, is Robert S. Garnett, late Major in the Federal Army, and not the Member of Congress.

An Act for the Relief of Volunteers.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the general assembly of the state of Tennessee: That from and after the passage of this act, the governor shall be, and is hereby authorized at his discretion to receive into the military service of this state, all male free persons of color between the ages of fifteen (15) and fifty (50) years—or such number as may be necessary, who may be sound in mind and body and capable of actual service.

SECTION 2. Be it further enacted: That all such free persons of color shall be required to do all such menial service for the relief of the volunteers as is incident to camp life, and necessary to the efficiency of the service, and of which they are capable of performing.

SECTION 3. Be it further enacted: That such free persons of color shall receive eight dollars per month as pay, for such person shall be entitled to draw one ration per day and shall be entitled to a yearly allowance each for clothing.

\* \* \* \* \*

SECTION 7. Be it further enacted: That in the event of a sufficient number of free persons of color to meet the wants of the state shall not tender their services, then the governor is empowered, through the sheriffs of the different counties, to impress such persons until the required number is obtained.

It is stated that the troops at Fairfax include 100 negroes, besides a battalion of 400 others in the vicinity of Manassas.

It is the prevailing opinion of 3 months troops, whose time is about up, that they will return here.

Farther Point, July 15.

The Hibernian has arrived from Liverpool, 5th.

Breadstuffs steady. Wheat more steady with better demand. Provisions dull.

Baltimore, July 15.

Despatch from Martinsburg says it is quiet there; attack not expected.

Several newspaper correspondents are in the guard house, by Patterson's order.

Gov. Hicks arrived here this morning.

Washington, July 15.

World's dispatch—it is said the enemy will cross on boats to destroy the government property at Great Falls.

Another contraband came into the camp of the 2d Ohio regiment this afternoon from Fairfax. He states that the rebels are packed up at Fairfax to-day, and ready to retreat to Manassas at any moment. There are five regiments there.

Herald's dispatch.—The British consul at Richmond has laid before Lord Lyons an official document respecting cases where the blockade of the Chesapeake had been broken by private individuals by permission of the government.

Lord Lyons, it is understood, has called the attention of government to these facts, and requests explanation. The questions involved are of importance.

We presume that the two horses which Floyd has given to Davis are not the same that he stole from Sam Burke, of Jefferson county, Ky., fifteen or twenty years ago, for these must be getting a little old by this time.

It is the only form endorsed by the highest scientific one.

It is the only form endorsed by the U. S. Coast Survey, and Smithsonian Institution.

Its simplicity. While it combines with all the instruments that have been given to the instrument for two centuries, other and valuable improvements are made by it.

It is not affected by the change of temperature as are the Union and other Barometers, thus rendering it necessary to adjust them every time an observation is taken, and it is only an approximate one.

It is not affected by the change of weight of the air, as affected by various atmospheric phenomena.

It is thorough workmanship and beautiful finish.

The papers say that Gov. Floyd has presented a pair of magnificent horses to Jeff. Davis.

The governor, since his opportunity of stealing by the million, has had the means of figuring pretty extensively in the way of gifts. But we don't believe the old rascal would pay his debts even if his steed were five times as huge in amount as they are.

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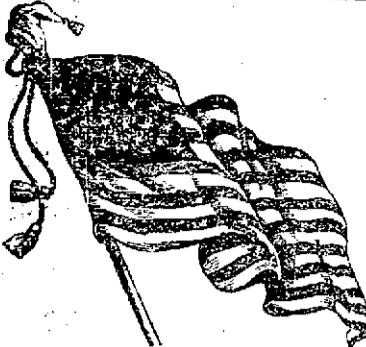
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Official Paper of the City.



*Forever float that standard sheet!  
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**THE DEFEAT OF THE REBELS.**—It was at Carrick's Fork where Gen. Garnett was defeated on the 15th, by Gen. McClellan, and not at St. George as at first reported. The rebels were completely routed. Four hundred loaded wagons and all their horses and camp equipage fell into our hands.

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Our troops took more prisoners than they could take care of.

**BOUNTY LANDS FOR SOLDIERS.**—Holman, of Indiana, has introduced a bill in congress, providing for bounty lands for soldiers. It provides one hundred and sixty acres for three months volunteers, and three hundred and sixty for volunteers for the war. We hope, instead of passing the bill, congress will pass an act donating the public lands in limited quantities to those who will settle on and improve them. This will do the soldiers just as much good, and every person else, infinitely more. Land in these times, and we hope it may continue for all time, to those who will not cultivate it is a curse instead of a blessing, and the less the soldiers have of it the better.—Make the lands free—so that those who would cultivate them can do so, and those who would speculate in them, cannot.

**THE SOLDIER'S FEELING IN BATTLE.**—A correspondent from our first regiment to the Kenosha Times, after describing the action at Falling Water, remarks: "The curiosity which I have always felt to understand the feelings of a soldier when first under fire, has at last been gratified. The first feeling is undeniably a natural shrinking from the bullets. But this soon wears away, and as the soldier becomes engaged in the battle, and is not hit, he feels a sense of personal security which cannot be accounted for in any reasonable manner. Although his comrades are falling around him, yet he feels a perfect confidence that he will not be hit, which is not dispelled till the wound is inflicted."

**FIRST FAMILIES INSULTED.**—A dispatch from Baltimore says there is a tremendous excitement in town about the arrest of Captain or Colonel Richard Thomas, the French lady who captured the steamer St. Nicholas. He is well known there and has many friends among the first families in the city. Not having even letters of marque from President Davis for his protection, he is regarded in no other light than as a pirate *per se*, and will be treated by Gen. Banks. Thomas declared on his arrival at Fort McHenry that he was a colonel, and expected to be treated as such by belligerents.

**WENT TO BED.**—The St. Louis Democrat says that A. C. Apple, the rabid secession editor of the Hannibal News, was arrested last Saturday, and taken by Major Hayes to camp. When found he was concealed between two beds. He begged to be released on taking the oath of allegiance, but Major Hayes preferred to feed him on pork and beans, and make him work awhile for Uncle Sam.

**NEW POSTAGE STAMPS.**—The postage stamps, preparing for the Government, are described as very pretty, and a decided improvement upon the old style. They are printed in two colors, and are easily distinguishable from those in former use at sight. They will be ready for distribution, as will also the similarly stamped envelope, early in August.

**POSITION TO SURRENDER.**—Gen. McClellan's official account to Gen. Scott, from Beverly, 12th, says: "I have received propositions from Col. Pegram for the surrender of a remnant of his command, say 600 men. I shall have nearly a thousand prisoners to take care of when these come in."

**A CHANCE TO DO SOMETHING.**—A dispatch to the Post says that papers seized at Port Tobacco implicate two or three prominent citizens of Washington. Also, that since the delivery of secession speeches in congress, traitors in Washington are growing bold, and treason is uttered in the streets openly.

**PERSONAL.**—Lieut. Gov. Noble is in Madison. He went there to discharge the duties of the executive during a brief absence of Gov. Randall from the state. We believe it is the intention of the governor to visit the different Wisconsin regiments now in service, during his absence.

A company in London called the Phenomenic Dispatch Company are erecting a tunnel in that city thirty inches in diameter, through which they intend to send parcels by exhausting the air in front of the cylinder containing them. The line is first to be put in operation between the general post-office and Bloomsbury.

**THE TOTAL VALUATION OF REAL ESTATE IN KENOSHA COUNTY.**—As determined by the Board of Supervisors, at its late session, is \$3,012,596.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.  
**Answer to a Correspondent who is Fearful on the Slavery Question.**

## BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.  
BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,  
Office in Union Passenger Depot.

### Last Night's Report.

LOUISVILLE, July 15.  
Joseph Holt addressed an enormous Union meeting in this city.

The Charleston Courier suggests that rice and other products be subscribed for the interior with a band of armed men.

An officer of Col. Sigel's command, from Springfield, the 12th, reached here to-night. He reports all quiet there. Eleven of Sigel's command, who were wounded in the battle of Carthage, have since died, making his total loss 21.

Capt. Conrad's company, left at Neosho by Sigel, was surrounded by about 1,500 Arkansas cavalry, and given ten minutes to surrender. Gen. Price demanded that they be delivered to the Missouri troops to be shot, while the Arkansas officers refused.

Their arms and effects were taken from them, the south administered, and then they were marched out of town under an escort of Arkansas troops. They reached Springfield on Thursday. From 8,000 to 10,000 Missouri and Arkansas troops were concentrated at Neosho. The rebels report their losses in the battle with Sigel at 500.

The country around Springfield is swarming with mounted Home Guards.

WASHINGTON, July 15.  
An official dispatch had been received at headquarters from Gen. McClellan from Huttonsville, Va., of the 15th, giving an account of the routing of the forces and death of General Garnett, and confirms previous accounts. He says they have completely annihilated the enemy in Western Virginia.

Our loss is 30 killed, and about 40 wounded. Enemy's loss 200 killed and 1,000 taken prisoners, and we also captured 7 guns. A portion of Gen. Garnett's forces retreated, but I look for their capture by Gen. Hill, who is in hot pursuit. It is said Garnett's troops are the crack regiments of Eastern Virginia, aided by Georgians, Tennesseans and Carolinians. Our success is complete. I firmly believe the secessionists will be killed in this section of the country.

NEW YORK, July 15.  
Per Saxonia.—London is still burning.

The Patterson family case has been decided. Appeal was dismissed, and first judgment confirmed. Two Bourbon committees had been discovered at Naples. A number of muskets were seized. A plot to assassinate Garibaldi had been discovered.

WASHINGTON, July 15.  
It appears from official data that three several orders relative to the declaration of martial law, have been issued by the administration: first, on the 27th of April, this was modified on the 2d of July; and the third case was under the proclamation of the President when he made martial law applicable to the entire country.

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Gen. Patterson replied, "No, not a day."

The enemy have since retreated 15 miles towards Richmond.

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Mr. Hale moved that the senate proceed to elect a secretary.

On the 1st ballot 36 votes were cast—J. W. Forney received 26, and was declared elected.

Mr. Wade introduced a bill for the protection of government contracts.

House.—Mr. Alien asked leave to offer the following resolution:

WHEREAS: States now in rebellion against the general government, shall close their rebellion, and become loyal to the Union, it is the duty of the government to suspend prosecution of the war.

Resolved: That no part of the present war is to interfere with slavery.

Mr. Blase suggested an amendment, by adding the words, "and surrender their leaders to be hung."

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Special dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

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Another full regiment of cavalry was commissioned, to-day, to be raised in Philadelphia, and to report itself ready for service on Monday. This looks like speedy business.

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The senate did a good day's work to-day, however, passing the house loan bill and the bill to increase the regular army. The latter was vigorously opposed by nearly all the western senators, they being opposed to a permanent increase of the regular army. It finally went through, after being amended on motion of Mr. Howe of Wisconsin, so as to provide for the disbanding or reduction of the army at the end of the war, as congress may direct. The amendment passed by ayes 23, nays 18, showing a closer division of opinion than on any measure yet broached. Messrs. Trumbull, Sherman, Wade, Grimes, Doolittle, Howe, Bright, and Chandler were the western senators voting for the amendment, and Brownring and both Generals Lane (of Indiana and Kansas) voted against it.

If the subscriber believes that it would have been better for all parties concerned, that the slaveholders should have been content with the rights which they enjoyed under the Government, and to let slavery take its natural course with all other human progress, he is regarded in no other light than as a pirate *per se*, and will be treated by Gen. Banks. Thomas declared on his arrival at Fort McHenry that he was a colonel, and expected to be treated as such by belligerents.

Furthermore, Slavery has challenged this war on the term that it shall control this Government or destroy it. The war may be terminated by the early submission of the rebels without being carried to a finality on these terms; but if it shall come to that, if Slavery or this Government must be destroyed, if slavery shall bring its foreign powers to crush this Government to its demands, then still we should say that Slavery made its own terms and must take the consequences; and if this nation has to begin anew the struggle for its independence, it should appeal again to the inalienable rights of man, and call every man to liberty who would fight for it.

As to "subjugating the South," which our correspondent talks of as a fearful thing, if he means a point of compass, or certain States, we cannot see how it can be done, but if he means subjugating the rebels, we should like to know what else the war is for. We have got to subjugate them or they will us. We prefer to have our troops do the subjugating; and, as we understand the object of the war, it is not only to subjugate the rebels but to subjugate their ring-leaders.

**ANIMAL FOOD VS. VEGETABLE DIET.**—The vegetarian theory is already pretty well knocked in the head.—Horace Greeley, the last of its prominent disciples, having long ago given it up in despair, but not before it had covered him with boils and other irritations of the skin and tissues. Never was there a greater humbug than the vegetarian. So far from flesh having an injurious effect, it has the most beneficial influence upon the human system. Among those who have not the means of taking a proper quantity of animal food, a variety of diseases occur from under-nutrition. The flesh of animals is more readily digested and more speedily appropriated than the flesh-forming principles of plants; hence it is a necessity for the races of men who are strong in muscle and active of thought. We warn the public never again to listen to the blanchards of stewed carrots and parsnips' fried cauliflower and apple possets. These things may please the palate, they may fill the stomach, but they cannot supply the material of muscle and brain to the men who have to do the work of America in this railroad country.

LOUISVILLE, July 15.  
The Hopkinsville (Ky.) Mercury reports that quartermaster Allenworth, of the Tennessee troops, stated there Thursday, that 5000 of the Kentucky State Guard were mustered into the Tennessee service a few days ago. The same paper learns that 800 more have encamped near Grayville, close to the state line.

An old maid who has her eye a little sideways on matrimony, says "the curse of this war is that it will make so many widows, who will be forced to get married, and know how to do it, that modest old maids will stand no chance at all."

From the Cincinnati Gazette.  
**Answer to a Correspondent who is Fearful on the Slavery Question.**

I reply to a correspondent from Napoleon, Indiana, we will say that as we admit liberally into our columns communications on both sides of public questions, if we are supposed to be indorsers at all, we must be supposed to endorse both sides. As we can hardly do that at one and the same time, it will be seen that we cannot be regarded as indorsing either, and that the sentiments of the Gazette will have to be looked for in its editorial columns. And we trust they are so distinctly expressed that our correspondents will not be compelled to add an expression from a communication to another quite different in the editorials, to accommodate the reader.

As our correspondents say, Slavery made the war, and, as we say, it must take the consequences; and it is no part of the duty of the soldiers of the Government to return fugitive slaves to rebels in arms against the Government, nor to strengthen their deadly enemies by acting as a body guard to their slaves, nor to deprive themselves of any aid that can be derived from deserters and fugitives of the enemy.

The North has fulfilled its obligations to Slavery and owes it nothing. The suppression of the white insurrection is too serious a matter to our troops, to permit them to be weakened and diverted from their purpose to drive negroes into the ranks of the rebels, or to keep them there by fear of being driven back. It would be a beautiful exhibition, if after rebels have forfeited all rights to life and property, our soldiers are sent to make the protection of the property of the insurgents the first condition in carrying on the war, and to shoot down by the guerrilla warfare of the slaveholders while protecting their property.—War is serious business. Our soldiers are every day being shot down by assassins, and falling by the diseases of the camp, and thousands of them must be sacrificed in this war, which is made for nothing else than to set up Slavery as the supreme law of the land. Their lives are of quite as much consequence as the fears of tender politicians at home that somebody may be called Abolitionists, a fearful word which makes many a good tall fellow turn pale, although it now means anybody that does not support the rebellion.

The aid furnished to the enemy by keeping the negroes in their ranks by our policy, to build their entrenchments and relieve the white men from the heavy labor of the service, and even to serve in the ranks as some of them, and some free negroes have been forced to, may easily make the difference as between a victory and a defeat.—And when a thousand or two of our brave fellows are slaughtered, and our cause thrown backward, and the rebellion encouraged and strengthened by the aid we have given it by our policy toward their negroes, it will throw a responsibility on somebody to be met by remaining in safety at home. Let those who wish to be shot from entrenchments thrown up by negroes kept in service by their own slave-driving policy, or to be picked off by a guerrilla slaveholder while his negro holds his horse, go into Virginia and try it. Then they will have a better right to dictate a peace policy for our troops to follow in a deadly way.

Ex-President Van Buren has expressed the opinion that the war ought to be vigorously prosecuted until the full authority of the United States Government is re-established.

PHILADELPHIA, July 15.  
According to the Richmond Whig, the Gen. Garnett that was killed, is Robert S. Garnett, late Major in the Federal Army, and not the Member of Congress.

ALBANY, July 15.  
Hon. Nathan Appleton, the well known merchant prince of Boston, and a former member of Congress, died on Sunday. [Mr. Appleton was the father of Mrs. Professor Longfellow, whose melancholy death took place on the 10th inst.]

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## LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

**Arrival and Departure of Mail**  
At the Janesville Post Office, from and after May 8th, 1861:  
Arrive. Close. Depart.  
Oglethorpe, 12:30 A.M. 6:40 A.M. 7:10 A.M.  
" " " 12:30 P.M. 3:30 P.M. 7:30 P.M.  
Milwaukee, through, 12:30 A.M. 6:40 A.M. 7:30 P.M.  
Milwaukee & Prairie du Chien, 12:30 A.M. 6:40 A.M. 7:30 P.M.  
Muskego, 10:30 A.M. 4:30 P.M. 6:40 P.M.  
Beloit, 12:30 A.M. 6:40 A.M. 7:30 P.M.  
Oscoda and mail from Janesville to Milwaukee and Beloit depart Tuesday and Thursday at 7 A.M.; arrive Wednesday and Saturday at 4 P.M.  
Overland mail from Milwaukee to Janesville arrives Monday and Friday at 6 A.M.; depart Tuesday and Saturday at 4:45 P.M.  
J. M. DURESS, Postmaster.

**SOMETHING USEFUL.**—Mr. S. S. Rockwood, advertises Woodruff's Portable Barometer. Mr. Woodruff the inventor, was for many years a practical meteorologist in the Smithsonian Institute, and has testimonials from competent judges to the accuracy and value of his invention. In referring to this useful article, the Wisconsin Farmer says—"Convenient, accurate, portable and cheap, it should find a place in every farmer's house. Especially valuable during the period of harvest, as a sure index of coming storms. The testimonials and the names of references published are the best guarantee of its value that any man could possibly ask."

Mr. Rockwood is now engaged in soliciting orders for this barometer, and we direct the attention of the reader to the advertisement announcing it. One of them may be seen at our office. The benefits of the knowledge imparted by an instrument of this character are too obvious to require enumerating, and it seems to us that all that is necessary to secure a large sale is to know where it may be procured.

**J. D. King,** four doors below the post office, has received Godey, Peterson, Ballou, Leslie's Illustrated Monthly and Monthly Novelties for August. He has also got the latest New York and Chicago dailies, which are received every day at 11:45 A.M. Union envelopes and writing paper in abundance. Benton's best cigars and Woodward's best always on hand.

**CONTRABANDS.**—A couple of "contrabands" made their appearance in our streets yesterday. One of them says he "gave \$750 for his freedom" by the use of his feet. Both are genuine ebony, athletic, and look as if they might do good service anywhere. One of them procured a place to work in the country, and the other was seeking for the same kind of a situation, where he could be master of his own earnings.

**ATTENTION, COMPANY.**—Lieut. Hart will review the Janesville City Zouaves this evening at their armory. Members will appear in uniform caps, at 8 o'clock precisely. G. BURGESS, Sec'y.

**CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT.**—The Secretary of the Interior has sent official notice to Gov. Randall that the congressional apportionment is made, and that Wisconsin is entitled to six members. The apportionment of last winter is all right.

**HORSES KILLED.**—This forenoon, while Henry Gray was loading his dray with lumber, a bunch of lath fell from the load and struck one of his horses. This frightened him, and the team started on a run, bringing up against a tree and killing one of the team.

**NOT CLOSED.**—The Chicago Journal says that the Marine Bank has not closed its doors, as announced by one of the Chicago papers. "It merely declines all new business, and is putting its affairs in liquidation. Its bills are redeemed in specie, as they always have been, and Mr. Scammon, who succeeds the bank, carries on the banking business in the Marine Bank building, will continue to reduce the notes."

**FOURTH REGIMENT.**—This regiment left Racine for the east yesterday, at 1 o'clock, going to Chicago by a special train on the Lake Shore road.

**The brigade to which the second Wisconsin regiment is assigned, consists of the 8th, 13th and 79th New York regiments, our regiment, a troop of 300 cavalry and Sherman's famous battery. This will make a strong brigade and is doubtless intended for a front position in the grand army.**

**IT is said that Col. S. Park Coon has been appointed to a position in Gen. Sherman's staff.**

**RICE FLOUR.**—B. F. Pendleton on Main street has ripe tomatoes and apples.

**MAN SHOT IN RACINE.**—The Racine Democrat of the 10th, says that last night a peddler was shot by a woman who keeps a notorious house on the corner of Villa and Twelfth streets. He died a few hours after the shooting, and the woman admits that she fired, alleging that he was trying to break into her house.

**MAP OF THE UNITED STATES.**—The new "Washington Map of the United States," for which R. W. & W. H. Green are agents, is well worthy of public patronage. It is large, elegant, correct and full; having the latest changes in the territories, and statistics from the new census. It is the most complete, as well as the cheapest map of our country that has been published.

**The Chicago Tribune says:**—The splendid Fourth Wisconsin Regiment, Col. Paine, which passed through here last evening, is under instructions to proceed to Williamsport and join Gen. Patterson as speedily as possible.

**POSTAL.**—The "gray mechanics" and "poor devils" described by the southern newspapers as forming the federal army now in motion, seem to be able to write letters, at any rate. The postmaster of Washington reports for the past week that there were sent from the camps one hundred thousand letters, all for the north. The mails from upwards of sixty regiments around Washington are dispatched daily. On Monday last over twenty-five thousand northern letters were sent off.—Times, 26th.

**A NOBLE ACT.**—On the arrival of the 3d Wisconsin regiment yesterday, the M. S. R. Co. had ready for the troops 145 gallons coffee, 700 loaves, 15 hams and made up into sandwiches, and went through the cars and gave each soldier a sandwich with a liberal mug of coffee.—Chicago Tribune.

Correspondence of the Daily Gazette.  
Gen. Patterson's Column.

MARTINSBURG, July 11.  
**EDITORS GAZETTE:**—Instead of having to fight ere we entered this town, as we expected to do, we were received with a most cordial greeting. Upon our first entrance we thought the town was deserted, so still and lifeless did it appear; but before our tents were pitched, little Union flags were floating from nearly every building, and hundreds of people were moving around. A large majority of the citizens are Union men, still there has been a strong faction of disunionists here, who with the aid of outsiders have made a strenuous effort to compel their opposers to adopt disloyal sentiments. To this end the most wanton destruction of property has been reported to.

The weather has been very warm for a few days past, but the heavy shower of last night makes the earth seem fresh and comfortable again. A mail route has been established between here and Hagerstown, and all letters to this regiment should be directed to Hagerstown. The President's Message was received with universal applause. All are confident that Old Abe can have as many troops and as much money as he wants.

Yours, &c., N.

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**FROM THE ARMY TELEGRAPH.**—We have received a letter from M. V. B. Buell, of this city, who is connected with the army telegraph, and is stationed at Alexandria. He says:

"I am with Col. Heintzelman's division, which is composed of three brigades, each brigade under command of army officers. I am not at liberty to give any information as to an advance, but rest assured when one does take place it will be irresistible.—Buffalo Commercial."

**TARDY JUSTICE.**—The Indianapolis Journal says:

We learn by a telegraphic dispatch from Hon. Schuyler Colfax, that Lieut. J. C. Davis, of the regular army, one of the "Heroes of Fort Sumter," now and for several weeks past a resident of this city, has been promoted to a captaincy in the artillery service. This is a late recognition of Mr. Davis' share in the memorable event which began this war. He ought to have been promoted together with all his associates immediately after their return home; and at least he should have been promoted before "green" civilians who never saw a sword. The honor is well deserved—so well that it might have been greater, without being at all misplaced.

1861. Mil. & Pr. du C. R. W. 1861,  
**EXCURSION TO ST. PAUL:**  
**HALF FARE.**

WEDNESDAY, July 17th, 1861.

**TICKETS GOOD FOR TEN DAYS.**  
An excursion party having been formed at Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Chicago, to visit St. Paul, Minnesota Falls, the Falls of St. Anthony and the various points of interest in the vicinity, going by way of Prairie du Chien, an opportunity is offered the citizens of Janesville to join the party on this railway, and proceed together with them up the Mississippi River.

The party will leave Janesville at 11 A.M., arriving at Prairie du Chien at 5:10 P.M., making direct connection with the **SPLENDID STEAMER MILWAUKEE:** The most commodious and elegant steamer on the Upper Mississippi, and will arrive at St. Paul at 7 o'clock the succeeding evening.

According to the report of a deserter who came into our camp last Saturday, they are well fed and clothed, and are anxious to fight—although there is a goodly number of Union men who would be glad to leave their present quarters as soon as they can do so safely.

Our picket guards are separated from the enemy's but a short distance. A few have been killed upon both sides. For several nights after our arrival here, pickets gave no alarm, and immediately every regiment around this town would, in a few moments, be standing in the ranks, ready for action. Our arms and accoutrements are always near us.

Tuesday morning we had marching orders from head-quarters. All were expecting another battle, and, of course, were enthusiastic enough; but before we had struck the tents, the orders were countermanded. During the day a flag of truce, borne by three officers of the rebel army, appeared in town. The officers were conducted to Gen. Patterson's head-quarters. What transpired is not certainly known. Rumor says that Gen. Johnson asked a suspension of hostilities for five days, and that our general treated the proposition with the utmost contempt.

Tickets for sale at the M. & P. du C. R. W. ticket office only, and the number of tickets for sale is NOT LIMITED.

W. B. STRONG, Agent.  
J. C. SPENCER, Gen'l Manager.  
E. P. BACON, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

**To the Land Owners of Janesville.**

Being about to leave for my post at Galway, Ireland, if those citizens having cheap lands for sale in this state, will furnish me with particulars of the lowest price, terms of payment, quantity, quality, location, &c. I will most probably be enabled to find Irish purchasers, to whom my extensive knowledge of this country and my having written so copiously on it, enables me to give valuable information, and thus promote the best interests of all parties concerned. As for salubrity of climate and adaptation for agriculture, I think Wisconsin superior to any other western state, and my numerous friends here may rest assured that their beautiful "Bower City on the West," with its many educational and business facilities shall not be overlooked or forgotten.—WM. H. WEST, American Consul, Janesville, Wis., July 15, 1861. jldawdaw

**COMMERCIAL.**

**Janesville Wholesale Market.**

Reported for the **Janesville Gazette;**

**BUMP & GRAY.**

**GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS.**

JANESVILLE, July 16, 1861.

Receipts of wheat were considerably better today than yesterday, there being about 1500 bushels in the market, and prices, with better supply and unfavorable factors from the lake shore, were 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per bushel for milling and 45¢ $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ for shipping, closing quiet. Other stuff unchanged.

Make up prices as follows: WHEAT—good to choice milling spring 40¢ $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; currency fair to good dry shipping 40¢ $\frac{1}{2}$ ; reflected 30¢ $\frac{1}{2}$ . The above figures are for currency, a deduction of 6¢ $\frac{1}{2}$  per bushel is made payable in gold.

CORN—M-15¢ per bushel, sealed, and 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per 72 lbs.

OATS—good local and shipping demand at 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

RYE—14 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per bushel per 60 lbs.

HARLEY—dull sale at 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per bushel, common to good quality.

TIMOTHY SEED—dull at 14¢ $\frac{1}{2}$  per bushel, 40¢ $\frac{1}{2}$  per 40 lbs.

POTATOES—plenty and very dull at 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per bushel.

BUTTER—plenty at 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per bushel to choice roll.

Eggs—plenty and dull at 6¢ per dozen.

WOOL—range at 18¢ $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per common to choice fair clean clip.

LINENS—Green, 23¢ $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Dry, 5¢.

FLOUR—spring at 20¢ $\frac{1}{2}$  per 100 lbs.

FOULTRY—dressed turkeys, 6¢ $\frac{1}{2}$ ; chickens, 6¢.

SHREW PLATE—range from 12¢ $\frac{1}{2}$  to 18¢.

Our wholesale trade has been large, much beyond our expectations, so much so, that we intend adding a large space for that department alone, to meet the wants of the coming season.

McKey & Bro. We purchase for cash and can afford to undersell Western houses who buy on credit and sell on account, our business being done exclusively for cash.

In conclusion we would say that we never had a more complete or well Selected Stock of Goods

since our commencement in business in this city, and were never more desirous of

REDUCING IT, thereby offering to the public the

GREATEST BARGAINS in the annals of merchandise.

McKey & Bro. Wholesale and Retail

McKey & Bro. Wholesale and Retail

Kerosene Oil, Wholesale and Retail

Dry Goods, etc., Wholesale and Retail

CLOTHING AND GENERAL FURNISHING GOODS.

McKey & Bro. Wholesale and Retail

Teas! Teas!

The very best in the city can be had at the McKey & Bro. Drug Store.

McKey & Bro. Wholesale and Retail

Mc

## LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Arrival and Departure of Mails

At the Janesville Post Office, from and after May 8th,

1861:

|  | Arrive.    | Closes.    | Depart.    |
|--|------------|------------|------------|
| Chicago, through "way."  | 12:30 A.M. | 6:40 A.M.  | 7:15 A.M.  |
| "  | 12:30 P.M. | 6:40 P.M.  | 7:15 P.M.  |
| Milwaukee, through "way."  | 12:30 P.M. | 11:30 A.M. | 12:30 P.M. |
| "  | 8:30 P.M.  | 6:30 A.M.  | 7:30 A.M.  |
| Milwaukee & Winona, through "way."   | 12:30 P.M. | 1:30 P.M.  | 2:30 P.M.  |
| Janesville, through "way."   | 12:30 P.M. | 1:30 P.M.  | 2:30 P.M.  |
| Madison & Winona, through "way."   | 12:30 P.M. | 1:30 P.M.  | 2:30 P.M.  |
| Madison, through "way."  | 12:30 P.M. | 1:30 P.M.  | 2:30 P.M.  |
| Orland Park from Janesville and Silver Lake, departs Tuesday and Friday at 7 A.M.; arrives Wednesday and Saturday.   | 4:00 P.M.  | 9:10 A.M.  | 9:40 A.M.  |
| Orland Park from Milwaukee to Janesville arrives Monday and Friday at 5 P.M.; departs Tuesday and Saturday at 4 A.M. |            |            |            |

J. M. BURGESS, Postmaster.

SOMETHING USEFUL.—Mr. S. S. Rockwood, advertises Woodruff's Portable Barometer. Mr. Woodruff the inventor, was for many years a practical meteorologist in the Smithsonian Institute, and has testimonials from competent judges to the accuracy and value of his invention. In referring to this useful article, the Wisconsin Farmer says—"Convenient, accurate, portable and cheap, it should find a place in every farmer's house. Especially valuable during the period of harvest, as sure index of coming storms. The testimonials and the names of references published are the best guarantee of its value that any man could possibly ask."

Mr. Rockwood is now engaged in soliciting orders for this barometer, and we direct the attention of the reader to the advertisement announcing it. One of them may be seen at our office. The benefits of the knowledge imparted by an instrument of this character are too obvious to require enumerating, and it seems to us that all that is necessary to secure a large sale is to know where it may be procured.

J. D. King, four doors below the post office, has received Godey, Peterson, Ballou, Leslie's Illustrated Monthly and Monthly Novellie for August. He has also got the latest New York and Chicago dailies, which are received every day at 11:45 A.M. Union envelopes and writing paper in abundance. Beuton's best cigars and Woodward's best always on hand.

CONTRABANDS.—A couple of "contrabands" made their appearance in our streets yesterday. One of them says he "gave \$750 for his carcass," and the other declared he won his freedom by the use of his feet. Both are genuine ebony, athletic and look as if they might do good service anywhere. One of them procured a place to work in the country, and the other was seeking for the same kind of a situation, where he could be master of his own earnings.

ATTENTION, COMPANY.—Lieut. Hart will review the Janesville City Zouaves this evening at their armory. Members will appear in uniform caps, at 8 o'clock precisely. G. BURGESS, Sec'y.

CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT.—The Secretary of the Interior has sent official notice to Gov. Randall that the congressional apportionment is made, and that Wisconsin is entitled to six members. The apportionment of last winter is all right.

HORSE KILLED.—This forenoon, while Henry Gray was loading his dray with lumber, a bundle of lath fell from the load and struck one of his horses. This frightened him, and the team started on a run, bringing up against a tree and killing one of the team.

NOR CLOSED.—The Chicago Journal says that the Marine Bank has not closed its doors, as announced by one of the Chicago papers. "It merely declined all new business, and is putting its affairs in liquidation. Its bills are redeemed in specie, as they always have been, and Mr. Seaman, who succeeds the bank, carries on the banking business in the Marine Bank building, will continue to redeem the notes."

FOURTH REGIMENT.—This regiment left Racine for the east yesterday, at 1 o'clock, going to Chicago by a special train on the Lake Shore road.

THE brigade to which the second Wisconsin regiment is assigned, consists of the 8th, 13th and 79th New York regiments, our regiment, troop of 300 cavalry and Sherman's famous battery. This will make a strong brigade and is doubtless intended for a front position in the grand army.

It is said that Col. S. Park Coon has been appointed to a position in Gen. Sherman's staff.

Ripe Fruit.—D. F. Pendleton on Main street has fine ripe tomatoes and apples.

MAN SHOT IN RACINE.—The Racine Democrat of the 10th, says that last night a soldier was shot by a woman who keeps a notorious house on the corner of Villa and Twelfth streets. He died a few hours after the shooting, and the woman admits that she fired, alleging that he was trying to break into her house.

MAP OF THE UNITED STATES.—The new "Washington Map of the United States," for which R. W. & W. H. Green are agents, is well worthy of public patronage. It is large, elegant, correct and full; having the latest changes in the territories, and statistics from the new census. It is the most complete, as well as the cheapest map of our country that has been published.

THE Chicago Tribune says:—The splendid Fourth Wisconsin Regiment, Col. Paine, which passed through here last evening, is under instructions to proceed to Williamsport and join Gen. Patterson as speedily as possible.

POSTAL.—The "greasy mechanics" and "poor devils" described by the southern newspapers as forming the Federal army now in motion, seem to be able to write letters, at any rate. The postmaster of Washington reports for the past week that there were sent from the camps one hundred thousand letters, all for the north. The mails from upwards of sixty regiments around Washington are dispatched daily. On Monday last over twenty-five thousand northern letters were sent off. —Times, 26th.

A NOBLE ACT.—On the arrival of the 3d Wisconsin regiment yesterday, the M. S. R. Co. had ready for the troops 145 gallons coffee, 700 loaves, 15 hams and made up into sandwiches, and went through the cars and gave each soldier a sandwich with a liberal mug of coffee.—Chicago Tribune.

Correspondence of the Daily Gazette.

Gen. Patterson's Column.

MARTINSBURG, July 11.

EDITORS GAZETTE.—Instead of having

to fight we entered this town, as we ex-

pected to do, we were received with a most

cordial greeting. Upon our first entrance

we thought the town was deserted, so still

and lifeless did it appear; but before our

tents were pitched, little Union flags were

floating from nearly every building, and

hundreds of people were moving around.

A large majority of the citizens are Union

men, still there has been a strong faction

of disunionists here, who with the aid of

our sides have made a strenuous effort to

compel their opponents to adopt disloyal sen-

timents. To this end the most wanton de-

struction of property has been resorted to.

Three weeks ago a railroad bridge, beauti-

ful in its symmetry, majestic in its propor-

tions and costing not less than \$75,000,

spanned a useful stream. This same bridge

is now a mass of ruins—the act of south-

ern rebels driven to the last extremity.

The smoking ruins of 55 locomotives,

suggest inquiries, the answers of which

were almost insane. Who built these en-

gines? By whom must they be replaced?

In lieu of the click of machinery, the rum-

ble of iron wheels and the bristle and stir

of trade, now the smouldering wrecks of

hundreds of cars are lying around a deser-  
ted depot and machine shops. Business of

all kinds has been prostrated, communica-

tion with other towns cut off so that Marti-

nburg, a town of no less than 4000 in-  
habitants, had not even a postoffice. Pro-

visions have been taken, houses ransacked,

by companies of the rebel troops quartered

here; and no man allowed to express Union

sentiments. In addition to these things men

have been made to join the southern army under false pretences, while others

who understood the pretence put forth have

been compelled to flee the town. Several

houses are now vacant from this very cause

—among them is the mansion of Mr. Pen-

dleton, who was a delegate to the state con-

vention, which was to decide whether or not

Virginia should remain in the Union, and who was in favor of Union under all cir-

cumstances.

Day before yesterday, I stood beside the

bed of a man who was about to die from a

disease contracted by the exposure and

hardship which he had suffered in his ab-

sence from home, from which he had been

driven by the secessionists. To those who

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**INSURANCE.**  
**HARTFORD**  
**FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,**  
May 1, 1860.

Assets... \$38,338 11

Cash on hand and in bank... 70,223 69

House and furniture, value \$10,000... 10,000

Stock in bank in Hartford, " " 20,293 32

" New York, " 20,255 00

Boston, " 10,755 00

St. Louis, " 40,300 00

Railroad and other stock... 16,750 00

Hartford City Bonds, 6 per cent... 38,500 00

State stocks, (Tennessee, Ohio, Michigan, Missouri) 6 per cent... 66,625 00

20 shares State Stock Wisconsin... 2,140 00

Total Assets... \$98,748 63

Total Liabilities... 64,872 72

Insurance against loss or damage by fire, on Dwelling-Houses, Business, Stock, Wagon, Furniture, Mills, Manufacturing and most other kinds of property, can be effected in this company upon the most favorable terms, as the nature of the risks and security of policy-holders will admit.

The company is the oldest company doing business in this state, and with such peculiar popularity has been denominated "The Old Hartford." As an indemnity to the insured, it refers to a solid million of assets well invested, if anything goes wrong, need not be liable to the public for the amount of its losses, we might say, its bill of success in business and honorable dealing with its patrons, for over half a century, as amply sufficient for the purpose.

Policies issued without delay by F. WHITAKER, Agent.

**GUARD AGAINST FALL AND WINTER FIRES**  
BY CHOICE INSURANCE WITH THE

**ATNA INSURANCE COMPANY,**  
Hartford, Conn.

Incorporated 1819—Charter Perpetual.

Cash Capital, \$1,000,000,

Absolute and Unimpaired.

Net Surplus of \$942,181 72,

and the prestige of 30 years' successful experience.

**Upwards of \$12,000,000**

of Losses have been paid by the Insurance Company

paying in the past forty years.

The value of reliable insurance will be apparent from the following:

**LOSSES PAID BY THE ATNA**

during the past three years:

In Ohio... \$1,327,827 Michigan... \$165,819 81

Wisconsin... 135,625 00 Indiana... 145,639 81

Kentucky... 135,909 49 Illinois... 413,37 41

Missouri... 83,519 01 Tennessee... 17,919 49

Iowa & Minn... 162,737 40 Kansas & Neb... 19,455 77

Penn & N.J... 161,695 81 Arkans & Tex... 2,945 90

Mississippi and Alabama... 62,112 16.

**FIRES AND INLAND NAVIGATION**

Claims accepted at terms consistent with solvency and fair profits.

Special attention given to Insurance for terms of 1 to 6 years, of

**DWELLINGS AND CONTENTS.**

The solid service long and successfully tried, and the many advantages the ATNA Insurance Company possess in this line, should not be overlooked by those ready to insure their dwellings and contents.

During a critical time the need for reliable

insurance becomes an imperative duty—the ability of property holders to sustain loss being that much lessened.

Actions in all the principal cities and towns throughout the state. Policies issued without delay, by any of the duly authorized agents of the company.

Agents appointed with due promptness and fidelity.

W. H. COLLINS, Agent.

**Fire, Life and Marine.**

**METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,**  
New York City.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS... \$380,000

**NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,**  
New York City.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS... \$314,000

**PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,**  
New York City.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS... \$386,000

**PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,**  
Brooklyn, L. I.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS... \$299,487

**MONTAUK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,**  
Brooklyn, L. I.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS... \$195,000

**SPRINGFIELD FIRE & MARINE INS. CO.,**  
Springfield, Mass.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS... \$450,000

**THEIR above are First-Class, justly popular, and strongly paying companies. They invite investigation into their condition and solicit business entirely upon their real merits. In point of solvency and reliability and honorable dealing they have but few equals, and no superiors. Their business is conducted in the most approved manner, and their bonds and mortgages upon property in New York and Brooklyn—securities that have not, for the past ten years, depreciated below par, and are never liable to be called. They are well secured, and their capital twice the amount, and instances from time, needed for the relativity of all their risks. With such a foundation, and with such a guarantee, every right to look with confidence to the public.**

Policies issued without delay, and farms risks for a series of years taken at low rates that can be done by Mutual Companies, and a certainty given instead of an uncertainty. All losses promptly adjusted and paid.

**NEW YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,**

Cash Capital over \$1,000,000

All well invested for the benefit of Policyholders, so that the profits of this vast sum pay a large proportion of their annual premiums. This is unquestionably the best Life Company doing business in the state.

E. WHITAKER, Agent.

Office in Young America's Store, Myer's Block.

**W. G. WHEELOCK,**

Wholesale Dealer in

Liquors, Wines, Cigars,

Mar-Butters, Pickles, Meats,

Fruits, Etc., Etc.

CONSTANTLY on hand a large assortment of the choicer kinds of

French Brandies, Holland Gin, Jamaica,

St. Croix and New England Rums,

and an endless variety of fine imported Wines. The best brand of Champagne, London Porter and Scotch Ale, Murl's East India Pale Ale in Jugs, which will be sent to you by express. The best brand of French Cognac, Wines, in bottles and drams, Old Scotch, Peat Brandy and Bourbon Whisky, Virginian and Pennsylvania Old Monongahela Whisky, New Jersey Old Brandy.

**GREAT WESTERN DEPOT FOR**

Turner's Gin, Wine, Liqueur's Sparkling and Seltzer, Cakes, Pies, Vegetables, Cincinnati, Ohio

Whiskey, Rum, Wine, Butter, Butter,

Wine, Seltzer, Seltzer,

Zimmerman's Cakes,

Brandy, Wine, Whisky.

**EASTERN JOBING PRICES.**

The best specimens of British Liquors, Wines, Cigars, Cakes, Etc., in the West, some of which have been in bottles over four years.

\* \* \* The Old Royal Lappin's Block, Main street opposite old Stage House, Janesville, Wis.

**Change of Proprietors.**

W. H. PLATT purchased from Mr. Platt Eyclesheimer his interest in

**The Meat Market**

in the center of the Market street bridge, and will have a large business.

As things pertains, this market will be supplied, and shall endeavor to maintain the reputation it has acquired under the charge of Mr. Eyclesheimer.

GEORGE A. YOUNG, Agent.

Janesville, August 24, 1860.

**Cephalic Pills**  
CURE  
SICKHEADACHE  
CURE  
NervousHeadache  
CURE  
All kinds of  
Headache.

By the use of these pills the periodic attacks of Nervous or Sick Headache may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediately relieve from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing Nausea and Headache to which females are subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing Constipation.

For Literary Men, Students, delicate females, and all persons of sedentary habits, they are valuable as a Tonic, improving the appetite, giving tone and vigor to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have proven and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times, with perfect safety, without making any change of diet, and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.

**BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!**

The genuine live signatures of Henry C. Spalding on each box.

Sold by Druggists and all other dealers in Medicines.

A box will be sent by mail prepaid on receipt of the

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to HENRY C. SPALDING, 45 Cedar Street, New York.

nowidawly

or

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**INSURANCE.**  
**HARTFORD**  
**Fire Insurance Company,**  
**May 1, 1860.**

ASSETS.

|  |
|--|
| Cash on hand and in bank, \$38,839 11  |
| Cash in hands of Agents, and in<br>course of transmission, 62,690 83           |
| Cash loaned on call, 50,000 00   |
| BH receivable for items already received, 31,025 00                            |
| Stocks, unencumbered, at cost, value, 15,000 00                                |
| 240 shares bank stock in Hartford, m't'l value, 200,352 00                     |
| 220 " " New York, 16,000 00  |
| 900 " " Milwaukee, 107,365 00  |
| 300 " " St. Louis, 40,000 00   |
| other stocks, " " Railroad and<br>Hartford City Bonds, 6 per cent., 16,750 00  |
| State stocks, (Tennessee, Ohio,<br>Michigan, Missouri,) 6 per cent., 35,500 00 |
| State Stock Bank Wisconsin, " " 6,625 00                                       |
| Total Assets, 655,754 63   |
| Total Liabilities, 643,672 72  |

Insurance against loss or damage by fire, on Dwelling, Farms, Personal Property, Merchandise, Manufactures, and other kinds, can be effected in this company upon as favorable terms as any of the risks and security of policy-holders will admit.

The above is the oldest company doing business in this state, and with peculiar propriety has been denominated "The Old Hartford." As an indemnity to the insured, all the insurance assets will be invested; and if anything were needed to meet the claims of the public for liberal patronage, we might offer its history of success in business and honorable dealing with its past, over half a century, amply sufficient for the purpose.

Policies issued without delay by

F. WHITAKER, Agent.

Guard Against Fall and Winter Fires

BY CHOICE INSURANCE WITH THE

**AETNA**  
**INSURANCE COMPANY,**

Hartford, Conn.

Incorporated 1819—Charter Perpetual.  
Cash Capital, - \$1,000,000,  
Absolute and Unimpaired.

**Net Surplus of \$942,181 72,**  
and the prestige of 40 years' success and experience.

**Upwards of \$12,000,000**

of Losses have been paid by the Aetna Insurance Company in the past forty years.

The value of reliable insurance will be apparent from the following:

**LOSSES PAID BY THE AETNA**  
during the past five years.

In Ohio, \$31,367 80; Michigan, \$35,000 41;  
Wisconsin, 106,265 07; Indiana, 24,039 81;  
Kentucky, 20,493 49; Illinois, 44,377 41;  
Missouri, 35,115 04; Tennessee, 67,519 41;  
Iowa, 15,000 00; New Jersey, 16,935 77;  
Penn. & N.J., 31,993 82; Arkansas & C. G., 26,946 90;

Mississippi and Alabama, \$2,112 18.

**FIKE AND INLAND NAVIGATION**

Risks accepted at terms equivalent with solvency and fair profits.

Especial attention given to Insurance for terms of 1 to 5 years of

**DWELLINGS AND CONTENTS.**

The solid service long and successfully tried, and the many advantages the Aetna Insurance Company possess in its line, should not be overlooked by those ready to insure their property interests.

During "strington time," the Aetna Insurance Company becomes an imperative duty—the ability of property holders to sustain loss being then much lessened.

Agents in all the principal cities and towns throughout the state. Policies issued without delay, by any of the duly authorized agents of the company.

Agents appointed to collect premiums and fidelity securities.

H. W. COLLINS, Agent.

**FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE.**

Metropolitan Fire Insurance Company,

New York City.

**CAPITAL AND SURPLUS,** \$380,000

Niagara Fire Insurance Company,

New York City.

**CAPITAL AND SURPL.,** \$814,000

Park Fire Insurance Company,

New York City.

**CAPITAL AND SURPL.,** \$288,000

Phenix Fire Insurance Company,

Brooklyn, L. I.

**CAPITAL AND SURPL.,** \$299,457

Montauk Fire Insurance Company,

Brooklyn, L. I.

**CAPITAL AND SURPL.,** \$196,000

Springfield Fire & Marine Ins. Co.,

Springfield, Mass.

**CAPITAL AND SURPL.,** \$450,000

The above are First Class, justly popular, and promptly paying companies. They invite investigation into their affairs, and hold themselves entirely upon their real merits. In point of fact, no company has had more honorable dealing, than they have, and their agents are the most honest and reliable men in the country. They are founded upon the very best securities in the world, and their names and mortgages upon property in New York and Brooklyn, and mortgages upon property for the past ten years, depreciated below par, and are every way more reliable and permanent than railroads, or other similar property, which are subject to the fluctuations of the market, and liable to sudden panic, as the experience of the past teaches, to become almost entirely worthless. And while there are Companies employing agents, who are not equally calculated to mislead by publishing partial and one-sided statements of their condition, and without a cash surplus to have sufficient to reimburse their outstanding risks, the Aetna Insurance Company is the only one in the market, that has a capital and surplus of \$1,000,000, and instances of your time, needed for the reimbursement of all risk, a foundation, and with such a condition, they invite you to look with confidence to the public for liberal patronage.

Agents retained without delay, and farms risks for a series of years, and rates that can be done by Mutual Companies, and a agent to collect premiums in an uncertain manner. All losses promptly adjusted and paid.

New York Life Insurance Company,

Oneida, N. Y.

**CAPITAL OVER**, \$100,000

All well interested for the benefit of Policy Holders, so that the profits of this vast sum pay a large percentage of their annual premiums. This is unquestionably the best life company doing business in this state.

Office in Young America State, Myers' Block.

W. H. WHITAKER, Agent.

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W. C. SPALDING, Agent.

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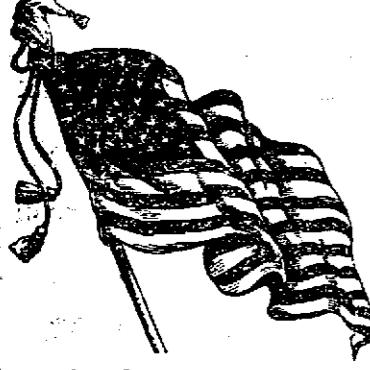


# The Daily Gazette.

City of Janesville.

Tuesday Evening, July 16, 1861.

Official Paper of the City.



Forever float that standard sheet!  
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?  
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,  
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

**THE DEFEAT OF THE REBELS.**—It was at Carrick's Fork where Gen. Garnett was defeated on the 15th, by Gen. McClellan, and not at St. George as at first reported. The rebels were completely routed. Four hundred loaded wagons and all their horses and camp equipage fell into our hands.

Garnett's remains will be embalmed and placed at the disposal of his friends.

Two of the Ohio 4th were killed and two wounded. No other loss on our side.

Our troops took more prisoners than they could care of.

**BOUNTY LANDS FOR SOLDIERS.**—Holman, of Indiana, has introduced a bill in congress, providing for bounty lands for soldiers. It provides one hundred and sixty acres for three months volunteers, and three hundred and sixty for volunteers for the war. We hope, instead of passing the bill, congress will pass an act donating the public lands in limited quantities to those who will settle on and improve them. This will do the soldiers just as much good, and every person else, infinitely more. Land in these times, and we hope it may continue for all time, to those who will not cultivate it is a curse instead of a blessing, and the less the soldiers have of it the better.—Make the lands free—so that those who would cultivate them can do so, and those who would speculate in them, cannot.

**THE SOLDIER'S FEELING IN BATTLE.**—A correspondent from our first regiment to the Kenosha Times, after describing the action at Falling Water, remarks: "The curiosity which I have always felt to understand the feelings of a soldier when first under fire, has at last been gratified. The first feeling is undeniably a natural shrinking from the bullet. But this soon wears away, and as the soldier becomes engaged in the battle, and is not hit, he feels a sense of personal security which cannot be accounted for in any reasonable manner. Although his comrades are falling around him, yet he feels a perfect confidence that he will not be hit, which is not dispelled till the world is infested."

**"FIRST FAMILIES" INSULTED.**—A despatch from Baltimore says there is a tremendous excitement in town about the arrest of Captain or Colonel Richard Thomas, the French lady who captured the steamer St. Nicholas. He is well known there and has many friends among the first families in the city. Not having even letters of marque from President Davis for his protection, he is regarded in no other light than as a pirate per se, and will be so treated by Gen. Banks. Thomas declared on his arrival at Fort McHenry that he was a colonel, and expected to be treated as such by belligerents.

**WENT TO BED.**—The St. Louis Democrat says that A. C. Apple, the rabid secession editor of the Hannibal News, was arrested last Saturday, and taken by Major Hayes to camp. When found he was concealed between two beds. He begged to be released on taking the oath of allegiance, but Major Hayes preferred to feed him on pork and beans, and make him work awhile for Uncle Sam.

**NEW POSTAGE STAMPS.**—The postage stamps, preparing for the Government, are described as very pretty, and a decided improvement upon the old style. They are printed in two colors, and are easily distinguishable from those in former use at eight. They will be ready for distribution, as will also the similarly stamped envelope, early in August.

**PROPOSITION TO SURRENDER.**—Gen. McClellan's official account to Gen. Scott, from Beverly, 12th, says: "I have received propositions from Col. Pegram for the surrender of a remnant of his command, say 600 men. I shall have nearly a thousand prisoners to take care of when these come in."

**A CHANCE TO DO SOMETHING.**—A dispatch to the Post says that papers seized at Port Tobacco implicate two or three prominent citizens of Washington. Also, that since the delivery of secession speeches in congress, traitors in Washington are growing bold, and treason is uttered in the streets openly.

**PERSOAL.**—Lieut. Gov. Noble is in Madison. He went there to discharge the duties of the executive during a brief absence of Gov. Randall from the state. We believe it is the intention of the governor to visit the different Wisconsin regiments now in service, during his absence.

**A COMPANY IN LONDON.**—A company in London called the Phenomenal Dispatch Company, are erecting a tunnel in that city thirty inches in diameter, through which they intend to send parcels by exhausting the air in front of the cylinder containing them. The line is first to be put in operation between the general post-office and Bloomsbury.

**THE TOTAL VALUATION OF REAL ESTATE.**—In Kenosha county, as determined by the Board of Supervisors, at its late session, is \$3,012,596.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.  
**ANSWER TO A CORRESPONDENT WHO IS FEARFUL OF THE SLAVERY QUESTION.**

## BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE,  
Office in Union Passenger Depot.

### Last Night's Report.

LOUISVILLE, July 15. Joseph Holt addressed an enormous Union meeting in this city.

The Charleston Courier suggests that rice and other products be subscribed for the southern cause. Further persistence by the confederate states in endeavoring to obtain recognition of nationality is useless. It says the British ministry has not the courage nor the inclination to apply to the confederate states the rules which she has uniformly applied to other nations.

It says too much importance has been associated with the idea that France and England would break the blockade to get southern produce.

ST. LOUIS, July 15.

The Springfield correspondent of the Republican says that Indians have entered Missouri with Arkansas troops.

NEW YORK, July 15.

Per Saxonia.—London is still burning. The Patterson family case has been decided. Appeal was dismissed, and first judgment confirmed. Two Bourbon committees had been discovered at Naples. A number of muskets were seized. A plot to assassinate Garibaldi had been discovered.

WASHINGTON, July 15.

An official dispatch had been received at headquarters from Gen. McClellan from Martinsburg, Va., on the 15th, giving an account of the routing of the forces and death of General Garnett, and confirms previous accounts. He says they have completely annihilated the enemy in Western Virginia.

Our loss is but 30 killed, and about 40 wounded. Enemy's loss 200 killed and 1,000 taken prisoners, and we also captured 7 guns. A portion of Gen. Garnett's forces retreated, but I look for their capture by Gen. Hill, who is in hot pursuit. It is said Garnet's troops are the crack regiments of Eastern Virginia, led by Georgians, Tennesseans and Carolinians. Our success is complete. I firmly believe that secession is killed in this section of the country.

NEW YORK, July 15.

Commercial's Special.—A private letter from one of the New York regiment, dated Martinsburg, July 11th, says the regiment is under marching orders, expected to leave that evening, as all the tents had been struck.

Three thousand men were in the vicinity and encamped in sight of each other. The 12th have had the right of the line given to them.

A flag of truce came into camp on the 10th inst, with requests from the rebels for an armistice of ten days, to make up their minds whether to fight or retreat.

Gen. Patterson replied, "No, not a day!" The enemy have since retreated 15 miles towards Richmond.

WASHINGTON, July 15.

According to the Richmond Whig, Gen. Garnett that was killed, is Robert S. Garnett, late Major in the Federal Army, and not the Member of Congress.

**To-Day's Report.**

The Nashville Union and American on the 14th contains a letter from Clarksville, dated the 12th, says that Brigadier General W. T. Withers is organizing Kentucky brigade, and awaits orders from Jeff. Davis to augment his brigade. Col. Hawes had just arrived from Richmond to command one of Withers' regiments.

ST. LOUIS, July 15.

Information from Hamburgh says ex-Senator Green has violated his parole and left for the interior with a band of armed men.

An officer of Col. Sigel's command, from Springfield, the 12th, reached here to-night. He reports all quiet there. Eleven of Sigel's command, who were wounded in the battle of Cartwright, have since died, making his total loss 21.

Capt. Conrad's company, left at Neosho by Sigel, was surrounded by about 1,500 Arkansas cavalry, and given ten minutes to surrender. Gen. Price demanded that they be delivered to the Missouri troops to be shot, which the Arkansas officers refused. Their arms and effects were taken from them, the oath administered, and then they were marched out of town under an escort of Arkansas troops. They reached Springfield on Thursday. From 8,000 to 10,000 Missouri and Arkansas troops were concentrated at Neosho. The rebels report their loss in the battle with Sigel at 500.

The country around Springfield is swarming with mounted Home Guards.

WASHINGTON, July 15.

It appears from official data, that three several orders relative to the declaration of martial law, have been issued by the administration: first, on the 27th of April; this was modified on the 2d of July; and the third case was under the proclamation of the President when he made martial law operate in Florida over Key West, Tortugas, and Santa Rosa.

LOUISVILLE, July 15.

The Memphis paper has news received at Little Rock yesterday, via Pocahontas, that McCulloch with 12,000 men had attacked 14,000 Federalists at Springfield, Mo., killing 900, when the Federal troops surrendered unconditionally. 200 Southerners were killed.

BOSTON, July 15.

Hon. Nathan Appleton, the well known merchant prince of Boston, and a former member of Congress, died on Sunday. [Mr. Appleton was the father of Mrs. Professor Longfellow, whose melancholy death took place on the 10th inst.]

ALBANY, July 15.

Ex-President Van Buren has expressed the opinion that the war ought to be vigorously prosecuted until the full authority of the United States Government is re-established.

PHILADELPHIA, July 15.

According to the Richmond Whig, Gen. Garnett that was killed, is Robert S. Garnett, late Major in the Federal Army, and not the Member of Congress.

**MORNING DESPATCHES.**

ALEXANDRIA, July 15.

There are doubtless a couple of thousand troops stationed at Fairfax Station, besides the force at the Court House.

It is stated that the troops at Fairfax include 100 negroes, besides a battalion of 400 others in the vicinity of Manassas.

It is the prevailing opinion of 3 months troops, whose time is about up, that they will return here.

FARTHER POINT, July 15.

The Hibernian has arrived from Liverpool, 5th.

Breadstuff steady. Wheat more steady with better demand. Provisions dull.

BALTIMORE, July 15.

Despatch, from Martinsburg says it is quiet there; attack not expected.

Several newspaper correspondents are in the guard house, by Patterson's order.

Gov. Hicks arrived here this morning.

WASHINGTON, July 15.

World's dispatch.—It is said the enemy will cross on boats to destroy the government property at Great Falls.

Another contraband came into the camp of the 2d Ohio regiment this afternoon from Fairfax. He states that the rebels are packed up at Fairfax to-day, and ready to march to Manassas at any moment.—There are five regiments there.

Herald's dispatch.—The British consul at Richmond has laid before Lord Lyons an official document respecting cases where the blockade of the Chesapeake had been broken by private individuals by permission of the government.

Lord Lyons, it is understood, has called the attention of government to these facts, and requested explanation. The questions involved are of importance.

It appears that British agents at all ports on the south are keeping most vigilant watch for the re-opening of blockaded ports, and intend to give the United States trouble whenever opportunity may occur.

Times' dispatch.—Gen. Butler is represented as having come in conflict with officers of the fort, as to have made his grievances subject of communication to the war department.

Mr. Vandalin asked leave to offer the following resolution:

WHEREAS: States now in rebellion against the general government, shall close their rebellion, and become loyal to the Union, it is the duty of the government to suspend

the laws of God, if he is opposed to the African slave trade, however much political sanctity he may be willing to give to slavery in the States where it exists, or where it does not exist, he is an Abolitionist.

The indiscriminate use of the term, which in the Slave States is now applied to all supporters of the Union, has deprived it of any meaning, and robbed it of its terrors, except to professional politicians and a few whose manhood is subject to the Southern trade; and that class has pretty much disappeared now.

If the subscriber believes that it would have been better for all parties concerned, that the slaveholders should have been content with the rights which they enjoyed under the Government, and to let slavery take its natural course with all other human progress, he may consider himself as coinciding with the Gazette. But war must be governed by the rules of war. The duty of our soldiers is first to crush the rebellion by every means in their power; not to aid the enemy, but to cripple him by detaching from him every man whose loss will weaken him or strengthen us. The insurgents have fortified all constitutional rights. It is not the duty of our soldiers to set up the local privileges of the enemy as the first object to be protected and secured, and to make the war against the rebels subject to their privileges.

Furthermore, Slavery has challenged this war on the terms that it shall control this Government or destroy it. The war may be terminated by the early submission of the rebels without being carried to a finality on these terms; but if it shall come to that, Slavery or this Government must be destroyed, or if Slavery shall bring in foreign powers to crush this Government to its demands, then still we should say that Slavery made its own terms and must take the consequences; and if this nation has to begin anew the struggle for its independence, it should appeal again to the inalienable rights of man, and call every man to liberty who would fight for it.

As to "subjugating the South," which our correspondent talks of as a fearful thing, if he means a point of compass, or certain States, we cannot see how it can be done, but if he means subjugating the rebels, we should like to know what else the war is for. We have got to subjugate them or they will us. We prefer to have our troops do the subjugating; and, as we understand the object of the war, it is not only to subjugate the rebels, but to subjugate their ringleaders.

McClernand's resolutions, pledging the house to vote all the men and money necessary to subdue the rebellion, passed by a triumphant vote, there being only five negatives.

A great rumpus was raised in the house over Henry May's case. The real truth is, he is lying sick at Baltimore, having been sent to Richmond on private business with an ordinary army pass, as a loyal citizen. If he played traitor afterwards, nobody here knows it.

Willard's Hotel has been leased at the enormous rate of \$30,000 per annum, to the former proprietor of the Girard House.

The 7th Massachusetts regiment, numbering one thousand and forty-six men, arrived here last night at 9 o'clock, and in an hour afterwards moved into Virginia.

The 36th New York regiment arrived in Washington at midnight, on Saturday.

Forney's election to the senate secretaryship, by a handsome majority, astonishes many who don't know that he spent all his time in the house sustaining his paper and working for the administration.

LOUISVILLE, July 15.

The Hopkinsville (Ky.) Mercury reports that quartermaster Allwood, of the Tennessee troops, stated there Thursday, that 5000 of the Kentucky State Guard were mustered into the Tennessee regiments. The same paper learns that 800 more have encamped near Grayville, close to the state line.

An old maid who has her eye a little sideways on matrimony, says "curse of this war is that it will make so many widows, and know how to do it, that modest old maids will stand no chance at all."

## AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, July 16.

Special to Post.—Committed on ways and means will probably fix a day of 10 cents per pound on teas of all kinds; four cents on coffee, and 24 cents on sugar.

No proposition for reduction of duties on iron or steel is likely to succeed. Probably an income tax will be recommended.

ST. LOUIS, July 15.

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The country around Springfield is swarming with mounted Home Guards.

WASHINGTON, July 16.

As soon as the recent seizures by the privates Jeff. Davis and Sumner became known, the navy department issued orders to federal vessels at New York, Boston and Hampton Roads to proceed without delay in pursuit of them, and all similar craft.

An official letter from Fort Pickens received this morning, mentions that the Niagara has departed on a like errand.

Dr. John Julius Guthrie of North Carolina, having refused to obey orders assigned to him to do duty, has been dismissed from the navy.

NEW YORK, July 16.</

## LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

**Arrival and Departure of Mails**  
At the Janesville Post Office, from and after May 8th, 1861:

| Arrive.   | Closes.    | Depart.    |
|---|------------|------------|
| Chicago, through.   | 12:30 A.M. | 6:30 A.M.  |
| " way.  | 12:30 P.M. | 7:30 A.M.  |
| Oshkosh and way.  | 3:30 P.M.  | 12:30 A.M. |
| Milwaukee, etc., through.   | 8:30 P.M.  | 1:30 A.M.  |
| " way.  | 12:30 P.M. | 1:30 P.M.  |
| Madison & Prairie du Chien.   | 3:30 P.M.  | 1:30 A.M.  |
| Monroe.   | 3:30 P.M.  | 4:00 A.M.  |
| " way.  | 4:00 P.M.  | 9:00 A.M.  |
| Overland mail from Janesville to Madison and Sylvester departs Tuesday and Friday at 7 A.M.; arrives Wednesday and Friday at 6 P.M.; departs Tuesday and Saturday at 4 A.M. |            |            |

J. M. BURGESS, Postmaster.

**SOMETHING USEFUL.**—Mr. S. S. Rockwood, advertises Woodruff's Portable Barometer. Mr. Woodruff the inventor, was for many years a practical meteorologist in the Smithsonian Institute, and has testimonials from competent judges to the accuracy and value of his invention. In referring to this useful article, the Wisconsin Farmer says—"Convenient, accurate, portable and cheap, it should find a place in every farmer's house. Especially valuable during the period of harvest, as a sure index of coming storms. The testimonials and the names of references published are the best guarantee of its value that any man could possibly ask."

Mr. Rockwood is now engaged in soliciting orders for this barometer, and we direct the attention of the reader to the advertisement announcing it. One of them may be seen at our office. The benefits of the knowledge imparted by an instrument of this character are too obvious to require enumerating, and it seems to us that all that is necessary to secure a large sale is to know where it may be procured.

**J. D. King,** four doors below the post office, has received Godey, Peterson, Ballou, Leslie's Illustrated Monthly and Monthly Novellite for August. He has also got the latest New York and Chicago dailies, which are received every day at 11:45 A.M. Union envelopes and writing paper in abundance. Benton's best cigars and Woodward's best always on hand.

**CONTRABANDS.**—A couple of "contrabands" made their appearance in our streets yesterday. One of them says he "gave \$750 for his carcass," and the other declared he won his freedom by the use of his feet. Both are genuine ebionies, athletic, and look as if they might do good service anywhere. One of them procured a place to work in the country, and the other was seeking for the same kind of a situation, where he could be master of his own earnings.

**ATTENTION, COMPANY.**—Lieut. Hart will review the Janesville City Zouaves this evening at their armory. Members will appear in uniform caps, at 8 o'clock precisely. G. BURGESS, Sec'y.

**CONGRESSIONAL APPORTIONMENT.**—The Secretary of the Interior has sent official notice to Gov. Randall that the congressional apportionment is made, and that Wisconsin is entitled to six members. The apportionment of last winter is all right.

**HORSE KILLED.**—This forenoon, while Henry Gray was loading his dray with lumber, a bundle of lath fell from the load and struck one of his horses. This frightened him, and the team started on a run, bringing up against a tree and killing one of the team.

**NOT CLOSED.**—The Chicago Journal says that the Marine Bank has not closed its doors, as announced by one of the Chicago papers. "It merely declines all new business, and is putting its affairs in liquidation. Its bills are redeemed in specie, as they always have been, and Mr. Scammon, who succeeds the bank, carries on the banking business in the Marine Bank building, will continue to redeem the notes."

**FOURTH REGIMENT.**—This regiment left Racine for the east yesterday, at 1 o'clock, going to Chicago by a special train on the Lake Shore road.

**NOT THE BRIGADE TO WHICH THE SECOND WISCONSIN REGIMENT IS ASSIGNED.**—It consists of the 8th, 13th and 79th New York regiments, our regiment, a troop of 300 cavalry and Sherman's famous battery. This will make a strong brigade and is doubtless intended for a front position in the grand army.

**NOT IT IS SAID THAT COL. S. PARK COON HAS BEEN APPOINTED TO A POSITION IN GEN. SHERMAN'S STAFF.**

**BEST FRUIT.**—B. F. Pendleton on Main street has fine ripe tomatoes and apples.

**MAN SHOT IN RACINE.**—The Racine Democrat of the 10th, says that last night a soldier was shot by a woman who keeps a notorious house on the corner of Villa and Twelfth streets. He died a few hours after the shooting, and the woman admits that she fired, alleging that he was trying to break into her house.

**MAP OF THE UNITED STATES.**—The new "Washington Map of the United States," for which R. W. & W. H. Green are agents, is well worthy of public patronage. It is large, elegant, correct and full; having the latest changes in the territories, and statistics from the new census. It is the most complete, as well as the cheapest map of our country that has been published.

**NOT THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE SAYS.**—The splendid Fourth Wisconsin Regiment, Col. Paine, which passed through here last evening, is under instructions to proceed to Williamsport and join Gen. Patterson as speedily as possible.

**POSTAL.**—The "grassy mechanics" and "poor devils" described by the southern newspapers as forming the federal army now in motion, seem to be able to write letters, at any rate. The postmaster of Washington reports for the past week that there were sent from the camps one hundred thousand letters, all for the north. The mails from upwards of sixty regiments around Washington are dispatched daily. On Monday last over twenty-five thousand northern letters were sent off.—Times, 25th.

**A NOBLE ACT.**—On the arrival of the 3d Wisconsin regiment yesterday, the M. S. R. Co. had ready for the troops 145 gallons coffee, 700 loaves, 15 hams and made up into sandwiches, and went through the cars and gave each soldier a sandwich with a liberal mug of coffee.—Chicago Tribune.

Last week the body of George Drake

was buried at Williamsport. The ceremonies were very imposing. The Pennsylvania 13th regiment was in attendance. The same lovely river that murmurs by our National capital and Washington's final resting place makes music near the grave of Wisconsin's first martyr in that the most lamented, yet perhaps the most important war of the age. Sergeant Graham, who I told you was mortally wounded, is slowly recovering.

The health of all the troops near here is good, especially this side of our regiment. In fact, we enjoy better health than the Southern army.

The weather has been very warm for a few days past, but the heavy shower of last night makes the earth seem fresh and comfortable again.

A mail route has been established between here and Hagerstown, and all letters to this regiment should be directed to Hagerstown.

The President's Message was received with universal applause. All are confident that Old Abe can have as many troops and as much money as he wants.

Yours, &c. N.

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**FROM THE ARMY TELEGRAPH.**—We have received a letter from M. V. B. Buell, of this city, who is connected with the army telegraph, and is stationed at Alexandria. He says:

"I am with Col. Heintzelman's division, which is composed of three brigades, each brigade under command of army officers."

"I am not at liberty to give any information as to an advance, but rest assured when one does take place it will be irresistible."—Buffalo Commercial.

**TARDY JUSTICE.**—The Indianapolis Journal says:

"We learn by a telegraphic dispatch from Hon. Schuyler Colfax, that Lieut. J. Q. Davis, of the regular army, one of the "Heroes of Fort Sumter," now and for several weeks past a resident of this city, has been promoted to a captaincy in the artillery service.

This is a late recognition of Mr. Davis' share in the memorable event which began this war. He ought to have been promoted together with all his associates, immediately after their return home; and at the least should have been promoted before "green" civilians who never saw a sword.

The honor is well deserved—so well that it might have been greater, without being at all misplaced.

1861. Mil. & Pr. du C. R. W. 1861.

**EXCURSION TO ST. PAUL:**

HALF FARE.

WEDNESDAY, July 17th, 1861.

**TICKETS GOOD FOR TEN DAYS.**

An Excursion Party having been formed at Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Chicago, to visit St. Paul, Minnehaha Falls, the Falls of St. Anthony and the various points of interest in the vicinity, going by way of Prairie du Chien, an opportunity is offered the citizens of Janesville to join the party on the Railway, and proceed together with them up the Mississippi River.

The party will leave Janesville at 11 A.M., arriving at Prairie du Chien at 5:10 P.M., making direct connection with the splendid Steamer MILWAUKEE:

The most commodious and elegant steamer on the Upper Mississippi, and will arrive at St. Paul at 7 o'clock the succeeding evening.

The excursionists can return at their pleasure, at any time within ten days. This trip for beauty of scenery, the numerous objects of interest for pleasure, convenience and comfort cannot be surpassed.

**FARE FOR THE ROUND TRIP \$9.50.**

Including meals and State Rooms on board steamers.

Tickets for sale at the M. & P. du C. R. W. ticket office only, and the number of tickets for sale IS NOT LIMITED.

W. M. B. STRONG, Agent.  
J. C. SPENCER, Gen'l Manager.  
E. P. BACON, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

**TO THE LAND OWNERS OF JANEVILLE.**

Being about to leave for my post at Galway, Ireland, if those citizens having cheap lands for sale in this state, will furnish me with particulars, of the lowest price, terms of payment, quantity, quality, location, &c., & I will most probably be enabled to find Irish purchasers, to whom my extensive knowledge of this country and my having written so copiously on it, enables me to give valuable information, and thus promote the best interests of all parties concerned. As for suitability of climate and adaptation for agriculture, I think Wisconsin superior to any other western state, and my numerous friends here may rest assured that their beautiful "Bower City of the West," with its many educational and business facilities shall not be overlooked or forgotten.

W. M. B. WEST, American Consul.  
Janesville, Wis., July 15, 1861. jldawd-w

**COMMERCIAL.**

Janesville Wholesale Market.

Reported for the Janesville Gazette,

**BUMP & GRAY.**  
GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS.

JANEVILLE, July 16, 1861.

Receipt of wheat were considerably better today than yesterday, there being about 1500 bushels on the market, and prices, with better supply and unfavorable advice from the lake shore, were @2c lower on milling grades; sales at 60@62c for milling and 45@50c shipping, closing quiet.

We make up prices as follows:

WHEAT—good to choice milling spring 60@62c current; fair to good dry shelling 45@55c; rejected 30@40.

The above figures are for currency, a deduction of 6c per bushel is made payable in gold.

CORN—15@17 per 60 lbs. shelled, and 15@18 per 72 lbs.

OATS—good local and shipping demand at 14@15.

RYE—quiet at 20@25c per 60 lbs.

PARLEY—dull sale at 15@20c per 50 lbs. common to good quality.

TIMOTHY SEED—dull at 14@15 per 40 lbs.

POTATOES—plenty and very dull at 10@12c per bushel.

BUTTER—plenty at 10@12c fair to choice roll.

Eggs—plenty and dull at 6c per dozen.

WOOL—ranges at 16@18c for common to choice fair clean clips.

HIDES—Green 25@30; Dry, 5@7.

FLOUR—spring at retail 23@25, per 100 lbs.

POULTRY—dressed fowls, 6@7c; chickens, 5@6c

SHEEP PELTS—range from 30@50c each.

WEIGHTS—Strayed from the subscriber, June 6th, 1861. ONE COV. white, black and head and no horns. Whoever will return said cow to me, will be duly rewarded.

Y. KEROSINE OIL, as good as any manufactured at one dollar per gallon.

W. MACKERAL, Codfish, Fresh Fish, Trout, & Co.

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